AND MUCH EVIDENCE EXCLUDED-INTERESTING REMINISCENCES ABOUT THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE. Several new witnesses were examined in the Vanderight will trial yesterday, but, as usual, much of the testimony was excluded. The principal witnesses were Madame de Beauregard, the French governess employed by Mrs. La Bau, and Mrs. Helen S. Clarke, a magnetic physician, who attended the Commodore several times. The latter's testimony included a Indicrons conversation with the Commodere on Heaven, and observations on kindred topics. The contestant in the case gave some additional testimony, and the counsel for the defence waived, cross-examination.

TALKS WITH THE COMMODORE.

There was little change yesterday in the air, the crowd, the counsel and the regular attendants at the great will case. Ex-Judge Black was absent, however. In the morning the French governess employed by Mrs. LaBau was called to the stand. She was a full-faced Frenchwoman, with an up-tilted nose and eye-brows that flew upward on slight provocation. She was dressed wholly in black, and gave her answers to the interpreter mainly on the gallant conduct of the Commodore g a visit to him and on his interest in education and M. Thiers—or as contestant's counsel anglicized it, "Mr. Tear." In the afternoon Mrs. Helen S. Clarke, a magbressed plainly in black and gave her replies with mu but in a low voice; she was said to be ill. Her add build a railroad better than he could play on a Another witness, Charles P. Currie, kept an laborate diary, and was exceptionally strong on dates He did not have a chance to exhume many facts from

At the opening of Court, Mrs. La Ban was recalled to

Mr. Lord said he had a few more offers to make; he proposed to show that William H. Vanderbilt said to Mrs. La Bau: "They have got the story about that I promised Cornelius a million of dollars;" Mrs. La Bass sited, "You did promise him a million of dollars; for the world's opinion you cannot afford to be less generous, and you must also be generous with your sisters." then added, " Do you not call a gift of \$500,000 genercus?" Mrs. La Bau said, "Under the circumstances 1 onot." At this time Mrs. La Bau also said, "If you carry out the agreement with Cornelius I will waive any bjection to the will;" but he declined to accept the These offers were excluded.

Q.-What was your mother's treatment of Cornelius?

Q.-Did you hear your mother make any statement to reur father about his ill-treatment of Cornelius 1 A .-

Mr. Lord-1 propose to prove that Mrs. Vanderbilt said to her husband, when this witness was about sixteen years of age, "Your hatred or dislike of Cornelius arises from the fret of his affliction," and that he made no espense. Excluded. Q .- Do you know that your father was easily influenced

by falsehoods about his children ! A .- Yes. Q.-Did you hear anything said about this. A.-Yes.

Mr. Lord-I propose to show that Mrs. Vanderbilt said

to the Commodore in Washington-place, prior to the war, that William would make him believe anything against his other children. The Commodore made no reply. I also propose to show that Mrs. Vanderbilt said at the same time, "You intend to give all your money to William." Excluded. The witness-My mother died in August, 1868.

I did not know Mrs. Crawford or the present Mrs. Vanderbilt; I first knew them by sight a year after the marriage. My mother died at the home of Horece F. Clark. The Commodore was at Saratoga at the time of her sickness; he arrived a few days before her death.

Mr. Lord-1 offer here to show that just before his first wife's death, the Commodore was visiting Niagara Falls with Mrs. Crawford and her daughter. Excluded.

Q.—Do you know whether shortly after your mother's death Mrs. Crawford and her daughter came to five at your father's house it Objected to by Mr. Clinton.

The surrogate—This would seem to indeate that he had influence over them, not they over bita.

Mr. Lord-I propose to show that before the death of Mrs. Vanierbuit, the Commodore became very intimate with Mrs. Crawford and the daughter; that they treed The Commodore was at Saratoga at the time of

one of his house free or ent and a hard a data at on the day of the funeral he sent delicacies to them om his own table; that after the funeral, he left his hidren and went to see them; that soon after they me to his house, and from that time they had a strong finence over him until his death.

Mr. Chinton—The fact of their residence at the house is

but living in the same city, or the same s no under influence. This collateral evi-

Mr. Lord—I mean to above the top and the proper his frough many years; that it began a year before his tife's death. How much it was forced on by the death of his wife in the home of a son-in-law, one cannot tell, outling together previous intimacy, a secret marriage in banada, and the persistent watch these women main-ained over his sick bed, shows a strong influence over mm and his acts.

Ex-Judge Comstock—I feel very much inclined to defamation, of

Ex-Judge Comstock—I feel very much inclined to denounce this as infamous and gratuitous defaunation, of not the slightest relevancy to the case. From the beginning of this trial, three inonths ago, there has been no evidence, or ofter of evidence, to prove that any human being, much less Mrs. Crawford, or Mrs. Vanderbilt, excretised any under influence over the making of this will. The Eurogate—There seems to be an assessor of motive in the evidence, unless it can be shown that they were parties in conspiring to give the bulk of the property to william H. Vanderbilt.

The Eurogate excluded the evidence.

Mr. Lord—I also offer to prove that a son of Mrs. Crawford received from the Commodore during his filness \$150,000, and that no record was made of it. Excluded.

Mr. Cinton—I waive cross-examination.

Mr. Lord—Does the counsel mean this to be flual.

Mr. Clinton—I can't think of any other language which I can use to make the meaning plainer to the comprehension of the counsel.

Three times he waived cross-examination before the other counsel could believe in his sincerity. Then the latter and: "This is done to precipitate the case on us; but should the witness be recalled the counsel will lose all claim to re-examine."

REMINISCENCES OF A GOVERNESS. The French governess employed by Mrs. La Bau was then called. Her name is Maria Charlotte Brice de Beaureguard. She testified through Mr. Traynor, the in-

terpreter, as follows :

Beaureguard. She testified through Mr. Traynor, the interpreter, as follows:

I was born in Paris; I came to this country June 5, 1874 to instruct Madame La Bau's child; I visited the Commodore on Good Friday, '74, with Madame La Bau; a lady was reading a letter to the Commodore; she remained there about ten minutes; I learned afterward it was Mrs. Vanderbilt; I had a conversation with the Commodore. In the first place it was about the college which he was going to establish—the Vanderbilt College; he was making plans for it; the letter was about this subject; the conversation about the college lasted twenty minutes; after that the Commodore took my hand and conducted use to a pertrait of a hidy; he gave a sigh of regret, pointing to himself and Madame La Bau, as much as to say, "This is our mother." I said, in broken English, "The lady is very beautiful." He said, "Oh, yes," and then gave a second sigh. He showed me all the portraits in this room, all it another room, and one of M. Thiers. I spoke of the great age of M. Thiers, and how wonderfully he was preserved for an old man; then I fold Mr. Vanderbilt that M. Simoni, in his book, had called him (the Commodore) a remarkable man; the Commodore, raising his hand to his head, said "I am an old man now," I replied that in any case, it was credently dispirited. A general conversation ensued on M. Thiers's wonderful preservation of his faculties. The Commodore was very expressive with his gestures. With much politeness he showed me his own portrait, saying it was painted by a lady; the last portrait was that of a lady; he raised his higher, but said bot a word; if was the portrait of his second wife; the Commodore took me into all the other rooms on that floor—the hibrary, and even hib his hed-room; he showed me, with a certain degree of pride, his safe, which was in the bed-room; he told me at the cnd of the viait, that he was glade to see me and to come as often as Loonid; I was there at least an hour and a half; I never saw him after that.

BRIEF TESTIMONY BY

BRIEF TESTIMONY BY VARIOUS WITNESSES. After the recess, Jacob Hayes testified : I have been banker and broker for twelve years in this city; I had

a transaction with James H. Barker, who claimed to act for Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Lord said he proposed to show that the Commodore berrowed \$1,000,000 from the witness at 7 per cent, but afterward refused to pay more than 4 per cent. Ex-

cluded.
James M. Cross was recalled. Mr. Lord offered to show that in 1870 the witness applied for a position on the New-York Central Road, and the Commodere said: "I respect you, but I won't do business with you." In a conversation with Mr. Cross about the war, the Commodere said Confederate bonds would in time be worth their full vaine. Excluded.
Mrs. Eilen B. Landis testified: I have lived in Stapleton, S. J., all my life; since I can remember I have known Commodore Vanderbilt; I think it was in June, 1868, when the late Mrs. Vanderbilt went to Lebanon springs.

Rhown Commodore value of the show that the day his wife Springs.

Here Mr. Lord offered to show that the day his wife went, the Commodore said to Mr. Barker, "Get her out of the way as soon as possible"; that a few hours after his wife went, the Commodore, W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Crawford and her daughter started in a special palace car for Sorratega. Excinded.

Charles P. Carrie, of Kingsbridge, testified; I saw Cornelius and the Commodore riding together in May, 1854; I was present in court when Cornelius was discharged on a nabeas corpus on July 6 in the same year; on July 11 I went to Bloomingdale Asylum to get his tranks; he was a frequent visitor at that time at my failor's house in this city.

Q-State the reason for the entries in your diary. Excinced. The msn with a diary then left the atand.

E.D. Worcester was called. By this witness Mr. Lord said he offered to show that Central Raliroad stock then comprised no more than one-mail of the estate; that William H. Vanderbilt was given several millions anterior to the will. Excluded:

A MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN'S VISITS.

A MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN'S VISITS.

testified: I have lived in the city for ten years; eight or nine years ago I had a short conversation with the Com-

nodore at Saratoga. Repeated offers to show that the Commodore paid the witness at least twenty visits to consult with her about lairvoyance were excluded.

The witness—In these visits made during the last four

The witness—In these visits made during the last four years he referred to members of his family; he often talked about his two wives; I was sent for in May, before the Commodore died to attend him; I beard at least a half dozen visits; the first time I went the he was alone; at other visits, people came in, but the Commodore told me to mave nothing to say to any of them; the only marked incident of the fourth visit was his giving 3 cents to a servant with which to buy matches; this I call marked, because I thought if I had been a rich man I should have bought a larger quantity. [Laughter]. I don't recall any one who was there at that time. Once when a gentleman was present with the Commodore, they held a conversation in regard to heaven, and referred to me. They were giving a description of an orthodox heaven. The absurdity of it was what struck me. They were speaking of heaven and its glories; the forsity-ness of sins—you all know what they say on such things.

Q.-Well, state what they said. A.-I don't feel like Q.—Weil, state what they said. A.—I don't feel like preaching. This person had been giving consolation to the Commodore about the hereafter. The Commodore asked where heaven was. He asked me what I thought about it. I repiled that Christ said heaven was within you; I did not look toward anyone for it; I looked within. He said, "That is a good answer."

Q.—They did not reach heaven in your presence? A.—I don't whether they have reached it now. [Langhter.] The witness—Once he wanted to know this: "Will the Lore forgive me; shail I be washed in the blood of the Lamb?" I told aim I did not know. He asked me what was necessary to grain Heaven. I said: "By their works

nout washer frey have reached now. Languer, The witness—Once he wanted to know this; "Will the ora forgive me; shall I be washed in the blood of the minb?" I teld aim I did not know. He asked me what as necessary to gain Heaven. I said: "By their works shall know them; what are your works, material or tritinal?" He said, "I have prayed often on this sub-till I told him I had found that prayer never brought load of bread; work always did it. He pressed me ther, but I told aim if I was to preach as well as treat, double enarge him double price. [Laughter, I He perted, and asked me what I thought of the occupations heaven. I told him I thought they were varied, as in a life. He asked me if I bekeved in a God sitting on a eat white throne. I told him my conception of a God aid not be expressed; a God who could be conceived tild be too small for him to worship, or for me either. could be too small for him to worship, or for me either to then talked about sin and playing on a harp. I said you could build a railroad a great deal better than you build play on a harp." [Great laughter.] He said be as airraid that I was doomed to be lost. [Laughter.] aid, as including was lost in nature—as even the spar was were numberd—I should be saved.

it was while I was going from the Commodore's room I can't tell who it was; I think I saw him here this morn

Mr. Lord—If Mr. Clinton will sit down the witness may be able to identify the person in this room.

The Court prevailed on Mr. Clinton to take his sent, behind which sat whilem M. Vanderbilt. The witness pointed out Mr. Schell, who she said resembled the man slightly, but this nam was very gray but looked younger than Mr. Schell. When her attention was directed to Mr. Vanderbilt, she said positively, "It is not he."

The Surrogate—You forget the possibility of his dyeing his hair in the meantime. [Laughter.]

As the witness seemed nauch exhausted by the examination, the Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

TRINITY'S LEASES. SOME TENANTS EXPRESSING DISCONTENT. COMPLAINTS THAT AN ILLIBERAL POLICY IS PURSUED

-GENERAL DIX'S STATEMENT OF THE DIFFI-The dissatisfaction of a number of Trinity Church tenants over rents and leases found expression recently in a meeting and a statement of their asserted grievances, and a committee was appointed to request

the church corporation to make longer leases on a on of 5 per cent on the appraised valuation of the property. The chairman had a conference with General Dix, who believed that a reduction of 10 per cent might be al lowed by the trustees, as reported in yesterday One of the members of this committee, Dr. Philip

Donlin, of No. 127 West Houston-st., said recently I am not a tenant of the church, but my mother is. She has complained very much lately about

to those who would erect buildings of brick or stone. The tennats had perfect liberty to remove their houses at his expiration of leases, as before. The corporation, however, would not but the old, rutinous buildings.

General Dix added: "The value of the Tranty Church property was much exaggerated at the recent meeting of these tenants. Instead of \$50,000,000, the property to-day is worth not over \$7,000,000. It includes 750 lots scattered between Fulton and Houstonsts, Broadway and the North River. A few of these lots are below Fulton-st, but they are all devoted to church purposes. At one time the church owned substantially all the land from the fattery to Houston-st, west of Broadway—about 5,000 lots, but the number now does not exceed 750. Two hundred of these lots are leased for twenty-one years with the right to renew twice; 260 are leased for two years to be annia who own their houses, and the remaining 225, with the buildings, belong to the church. From this property the income, in round numbers, was \$450,000 last year. Since list October, \$64,000 has been paid in taxes. All the property free from taxation is the church itself, with its grounds and cemeteries, a free infirmacy and four section-louses. Taxes are paid on every inch of ground used for secular purposes; even this building—which stands on a corner of the churchyard—is taxed. On the main builk of the property—which lies in Hudson, Variek. West Houston, Spring and Charlton-sts, the remis remain substantially as they were before the war. Ween high press raited they were not raised; since then they have not been lowered. The great body of the tenants are contented."

A BURDEN ON THE CITY.

ABOUT \$500,000 OF THE COST OF THE EASTERN BOULEVARD EXPECTED TO COME UPON TAX-PAYERS AT LARGE. Decided opposition is manifested by large

property owners to the action of the Board of Revision Correction of Assessments in instructing the Board of Assessors to reduce the assessments levied for benefits along the Eastern Boulevard, in order that a portion of the money expended in this uptown improve-ment may be assessed upon the city at large. This improvement was ordered during the power of the Tweed Ring, under an act which passed the Legislature May 5, 1870. In an act passed in 1873 the increased area of the Eastern Boulevard was defined to include Seventythe Eastern Boulevard was defined to include Seventysecond-st. from Avenue A to Fifth-ave: Avenue A from
Fifty-seventh to Eighty-sixth-sts.; Seventy-anti-st.
from Avenue A to Avenue B; Avenue B from Seventyninth-st. to Eighty-sixth-st.; Eighty-sixth-st. from
Avenue A to Avenue B; Ninety-sixth-st. from Second to
Fifth-ave; One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., from Avenue
A to Sixth-avenue to Avenue A, and Avenue A from One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. to the Harlen River.
The assessment rolls for the work begun on the Eastern Boulevard are being returned, and a few of them
have been acted upon. They show that the property assessed for benefits is generally divided up into tracts of
five lots to each owner. Among those whose assessments
are the most one-rous are the Schermerhorn and Jones
extates, the Selemanns, the Protestant Orphan Asylum,
and the Colored Orphan Asylum. The assessments that
have been confirmed by the Board of Assessors are as
follows:

follows:
Regulating, grading, setting curt, flarging, and
paving with Telford pavement, on Avende A.
from 57th to 86th sis.
Regulating, straining and superstructure, 116th st.,
from Avenue A to 6th ave
Regulating, grading and superstructure, 72d st.,
from 5th ave. to Avenue A.

Total.

6620,560 83

portion of the work, which calls for nine contracts for grading, paving and flagging, leaving six heavy amounts to come in. These, it is estimated by the assessors, will swell the entire cost of this improvement to nearly \$2,000,000, and in the ratio of 25 per cent, adopted by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, will ndd to the taxes of the city at large \$500,000 for the Eastern Bonlevard, which, the assessors say, is of direct Eastern Boulevard, which, the assessors say, is of direct

will add to the taxes of the chy at large cools of the case to enefit only to owners of property along the line of the newly graded and macadamized streets.

Two smaller assessment rolls have been returned to the Board of Assessors—one for One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., \$30,405 99, and the other for enrising and guttering Avenue B for seven blocks, for \$6,518 69.

The representative of a large estate, referring to this matter, said, yesterday: "Taxpayers do not intend that this amount of money shall be assessed against the city at large. When Broadway was widened in the Sixth and Seventh-ave. Boulevards were completed, an attempt was made to have the city taxed for the improvements. Controller Green contested the matter, and he held that the property immediately benefited should pay for the improvements. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and it was decided that the assessment must be levied and collected as provided in the original act passed by the Legislature, and that any subsequent act changing the character of the property to be assessed was recroacilye, and therefore illegal. We were compelled to pay the assessments in the cases mentioned, and it is an outrage to force us to pay now for the improvement of medical street, and holleyered was qualities at out own and holleyered was do not own a

LIVING ON NEXT TO NOTHING.

FOUR PERSONS LIVING TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKS FOR \$15 CO-HOW TO ECONOMISE IN EARNEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sik: In your issue of February 15 I find an article headed "Starvation Diet at College." This whole subject of how economical one can be and yet maintain healin has interested me much. I desire to show that even less than "a dime a day" will support a man in physical hearth. Eighteen months ago I started with a companion and two children (seven and eight years) to "seek out a goodly land" and make homes for

nat were purchased on account of a whole Winter's ekness of one of the party.

Now for the next twenty-eight weeks (July 15 to Feb arry 1) we expended a total of \$15 60, or 56 cents per cek for four persons. Some times were had from eat oncer garden, and milk from the cow ranged from four two-and-half quarts per day. A few chickens were lifed, and \$3 was expended for bran for the cow. By ness statements I show how little cash a pioneer family eed pay out if they have a cow. Many of my neighbors spend in a year for coffee what would buy a cow, were needed cannot, so they think, do willout tea. enty, Kan., March 16, 1878.

LESS THAN 5 CENTS A DAY FOR BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I notice that Dr. Cooley's statement, which has been given to the public through Tim TRIB. UNE, "that a man could board for 20 cents a day," has xcited considerable interest throughout the country, as is shown by its being extensively copied by the proviary difficulties, in which he boarded himself, which quite throws into the shade the expensive living mentioned throws into the shade the expensive hving meansoned by Dr. Cooley, making it seem, by comparison, like the reckless, juxurieus living of an epicare, rather than that of a mode of economical man. This gentleman states, among other things, that during one term of eleven weeks at an academy in this state, he bearded himself, lived well, enjoyed good health, bent up with his class, care out rat and flaurishing, and yet for the eatire term it cost him less than 5 rents a day, or 50 for the cleven

LIVING ON 20 CENTS A DAY. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In one of the paragraphs in to-day's issue, the question is asked, "can a medical student live on 20 cents a day f" and then follows an experience by Dr. Cooley-who succeeded in keeping well and fat on Dr. Cooley give through your columns his mode of buying and preparing his food, with quantities and general variety, to others who wish to emplate his economy can can the requisite information. This would be a sind-

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.

A SUGGESTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT LOAN MONEY TO SETTLERS, To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: To-day's TRIBUNE has a very fair and truthful description of West Virginia climate and soil. I have been there, and have lived just across the line in Ohio many years.

As a means to help men on to those or similar lands,

you editorially recommend a goodly number to join, visit, examine and select lands, and then apply for a lean of needed money, for which a mortgage is to be given on the land and improvements. From bitter experience in severest toll and stringent self-denial in my early days in Ohio, I see serious objection to making the pro-posed effort under the burden of a mortgage. In early days, wealthy men of Connecticut purchased what has since been known as the "Western Reserve" of Ohio, and first called "Trumbull County," now constituting nine counties, I think. The land cost the Trumbull and Kinsman families, the principal purchasers, only a few cents per acre. It was subsequently surveyed and sold in small tracts of from 80 to 160 acres at from \$2 to \$8, averaging about \$5 per acre. The greater part of the settlers were able to pay only from 50 cents to \$1 per settlers were able to pay only from 50 cents to 51 per acre down, the balance being secured by mortgage at 6 per cent interest; and, small as the amount may seem, the struggle to meet the payments was long and ardnous, resulting, where the lands did not revert to the "Kin-mans," in paying two, three, and often five times the

mans," In paying two, three, saying two, three, saying aum.

Now, is there no better way to help men to buy and imprave land than the one suggested by The Tribuxe! Is it not practicable for the General Government to use its credit for such a purpose, by creating a special fluid to be used exclusively in loans to individuals whenever organized into companies or colonies of suitable numbers to make up a good scittement as The Tribuxes suggests, and the arms of the property in the suitable numbers. canized into companies to make up a good settlement as The Trinu'se suggests, and at a nominal interest, just sufficient to reimburse the Government expense attending the transaction, the money to be secured by mortgage and refunded within a reasonable period—say ten or lifteen years, and then cancelled. The Government has given hundreds of milions of acres to railroad companies, and lent them its credit also for nundreds of milions more. Would it not be just as legitimate and a far more beneficent act to help colonies of needy, suffering families on to fand as above suggested? If there is any good reason why the Government should not do this, I fail to see it. Very respectfully.

New-York, March 18, 1878.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Four steamers will sail for Europe to-day, the passenger lists of which show a gradual increase over several weeks past. The Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, and The Queen, of the National Line, will both sail for Liverpool. The North German Lloyds steamer Donau will sail for Eremen, and the Anchor Line steamer Victoria for Glasgow. Dr. E. C. Wines, prest dent of the International Prison Congress, which is to commence at Stockholm, on August 20, is a passenger on the steamship City of Berlin. The full passenger

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

ANNUAL REPORTS. THE LIST COMPLETED-AGGREGATES-A FALLING OFF OF DEPOSITS-THE UNION DIME AND THE DRY

DOCK. ALBANY, March 28 .- The following are the reports of the remaining New-York City savings banks, ogether with a table showing their condition in the aggregate on January 1, 1878. A comparison with the reports of the same banks for January 1, 1877, shows a falling off in assets, deposits and surplus during the year, while the number of open accounts has increased over 11,000.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK. Resources.

\$88,322 50 Real estate, at cost. ash on deposi Cash on hand.

Excess of market value over cost of stocks...

Interest due and accrues...

Other assets not included above...... Total...... Laabilities. \$180,073 90 \$176,018 29 Due depositors...... \$4,057 61 Number of open accounts, Jan. 1,1878...

Amount deposited during 1877...

Amount withdrawn during 1877...

Expenses for hast six months, including salaries.

Extenses for hast six months, including salaries.

Extenses for hast six months, including salaries.

Extenses for hast six months, including salaries.

Extense for hast six months, including salaries.

Extenses for hast six months, including salaries.

Ex 94,967 78 8,488 57 2,568 29 7.015 00 EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies... Due depositors. \$467 72 Number of open accounts, Jan. 1, 1878. 195 This bank reported January 1, 1877: Due depositors, \$486 15; open accounts 205 DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Resources.

Bonds and Mortgages \$2,149,000 00 Stock Investments, Cost. Market Value Slock Investments, Cost. Market Value United States . \$1,765,803 50 \$1,691,046 75 Cuttes in this State 3,987,717 75 4,240,772 50 Coundes in this \$0,082,531 25 \$0,264,000 25 \$6,082,531 Banking-house and lot at cost 508,571

ral Estate at cost. Reposit in banks or trust companies...

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK. United States Cities in this 205,162 50 230,210 00 46,869.09 40,696.71 Cash on deposit in banas or trust companies Uash on hand.

Excess of market value over cost of stocks Total..... \$597,277 85 \$71,234 15 518,414 19 28,964 76 4,457 69 Expenses for last six months, becading salaries.

Into per cent told depositors, 5 and 6 per cent.

Present appraised value of real estate.

The bank a period, January 1, 1877; The depositors

67 20; surplus, 267,475 87; open accounts, 3,819.

BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK. Bonde and meritars, 4 081, 200 for \$88.4,500 to Cities in this 1,235 500 00 1,261,500 00 \$2,035,500 00 \$2,006,000 00 \$2,035,500 00 Heal estate at cost Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies... Cash on hand Excess of market value over cost, of stocks.... 49,610,339,80 8244,002 78

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

| Renormal Amount loaned on atocks as authorized by laws of 187.

Banking house and lot at cost.

Cash on de post in banks or trust companies.

Cash on hand.

Accuracy interest.

Bent due. Total Liabilities. \$1,125,835 69 Due depositors \$1,023,996 32 Excess of cost over market value of stocks... \$1,023,996 32 Total Surplus

Statistical

Number of open accounts January 1, 1878.

Amount deposited during 1877.

Amount withdrawn during 1877.

Interest credited and pale for 1877.

Interest credited and pale for 1877.

Expenses for last six months, including subaries
Extended interest poid depositors, 5 per cent.

Present appraised value of real estate.

This bank reported, January 1, 1877; Due depositors, 41,152,727 46; surplus \$73,966 98; open accounts, 6,392.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Ecources.

Bonds and mortgages ... stock Investments. Cost. Market Value, Phited States ... \$558,050 09 \$918,579 13 Cities in this State 1,290,100 09 1,302,305 00

Total \$2,148,150 00 52,220,974 13 \$2,148,150 caned on stocks, as authorized by laws of 1875 205,063 antiling house and lot, at cost. 24,788 they read estate, at cost. 161,102 ash on deposit in hinks or trust companies. 161,102 axcess of maxiet value of stocks over cost. 28,655 cerned interest. 28,655 43,490,974 22

Surplus..... 6,721 6,721 1,041,586 18 169,176 24 9,036 61

TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK. Resources.

Bonds and mortgages.
Stock Investments. Cost. Market value.
Cities in him State. \$151,304 67 \$150,500 11
Towns in this State. \$330,156 27 \$338,884 50

Loaned on stocks as authored by laws of 1875 Banking house and lot at cost. Other real estate at cost. Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies...

proprietor of a pail factory at Corry, Pennsylvania, has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets unknown. of Metjehee, Snowden & Violett, cotton factors, is ru-

1,166 66 \$6,883,363 00

\$914,363 20 423,591 17 Surplus. Surplus on basis of market value of real estate Number of open accounts annuary 1, 1878...
Amount deposited during 1877.
Amount withdrawn during 1877.
Interest credited and paid for 1877.
Expenses for last 6 months, including salaries
Present appraised value of real estate.
Hate of interest paid depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported January 1, 1877; D: \$10,528,361 29; surplus, \$1,136,575 51; o

SUMMARY. The following are the aggregates of resources, lial ities and statistics of the savings banks of the City New-York, as shown by their reports for January Resources.

.\$196,033,763 - Total 19,006,84

THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

4,312,234

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN MICHIGAN. The electors of Michigan will vote upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution on Monday, April 1. The first amends Section 12 of Article VL, so as to read as follows:

Section 12. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall appoint the Clerk of said Court, an 19the clerk of each County organized for judicial purposes shall be the Clerk of the Creuit Court of such county.

This section reads as follows at present:
Section 12. The cierk of each bounty organized for judicial purposes shall be the Clerk of the Circuit Court of such county, and of the Supreme Court when held within the same. The method of choosing a Clerk of the Supreme

left by the Constitution to the Legislature to of holding the Court were so left. The latter have been changed two or three times, but the law now covides for holding all the terms at Lansing. As the County Clerk of Ingham County is chosen on a party icket, without reference to his legal attainments, the Supreme Court Justices naturally desire the privilege of aming some person fitted for the place.

The second proposed amendment charges Section 7 of

SECTION 7. The stockholders to all corporations and joint-stock associations small be individually hable in an amount equal to the par value of their respective shares which they own, or have owned, in such corporations or associations for all labor done in behalf of such corporation or joint-stock association during the time of their being such stockholders. This section, as it now reads, has prevented the invest-

making stockholders individually hable for all labor Rhode Island's annual State election will be

held on Wednesday, April 3, when State officers members of both branches of the State Legislature, and ocal officers will be chosen. The four parties in the State are represented by three tickets. The Prohibitionists, on March 5, nominated the State officers elected by the Republicans last year. On March 21 the Republi cans renominated the same ticket. The Democrats renominated their candidate for Governor last year, Jerothmul B. Barnaby, but he declined, Isane Lawrence, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, was then placed at the head of the ticket. The three tickets are as

Charles C. Van Zandt.
Albert C. Howard.
Willard Sayles.
Joshua M. Addeman.
eannel Clark.

Charles H. Page.
Henry H. Rotmon
Thomas W. Segar.

In the last Legislature the Republicans had a majority

votes in the State are given below:

The Republican Convention adjourned without adopt-

rency platform, and denomined the "Presidential fraud." The Prohibitionists confined themselves to asking the Legislature for prohibitory legislation. The Nationals adopted the usual Greenback platform. THE WISCONSIN JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Two additional Judges of the State Supreme Court and Judges of the several Judicial Districts will be elected in Wisconsin on Tuesday, April 2. The election of the two Supreme Court Justices will be non-partisan, each of the two parties having greed to nominate only one candidate. The Republicans have nominated David Taylor for the term beginning in 1884 and ending in 1886, and the Democrats have nominated Harlow 8. Or-ton for the term beginning in 1884 and ending in 1888.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DEBTORS SEEKING RELIEF.

Kobbe & Ball, dry goods auctioners, at Nos. 87 and 80 Leonard-at, have become financially embar-rassed and will probably make an assignment to-day. Their ligbilities amount to about \$200,000, of which \$25,000 are secured, and ultimately they expect to pay their creditors in full. They have transacted a business of about \$6,000,000 since they were established in 1872, but the commissions were swallowed up in expenses and doubtful accounts. The essets are large, consisting of accounts receivable, and 20,900 acres of coal and iron land in Tennessee which they are neand from land in rennessee which they are ne-gotiating with an English Company to sell for \$50,000. Mr. Kobbe said, yesterday, that they had not fully decided what course to take, whether to go into liquidation or make an assignment; a statement was being prepared in order to ascertain the exact condition of affairs, and if it was found that there were not sufficient available assets to liquidate the indebtedness in full the firm would make an assignment at once for the benefit of all the creditors, and the business would still be con-

of all the creditors, and the business would still be contimited.

The lankruptey proceedings in the case of Miss KatClaxton, the actress, were continued before Register
Fitch yesterday. It was decided by the Register that
the marriage of the backrupt since the fliing of the petition in baskrupter, would make necessary an amendment to the proceedings by the substitution of her new
name in the future proceedings. Several claims
were proved, among others one of George S. Diossy, of No. 120 Nassauest, for \$59.007 22. At this point
John E. Ward, counsel for the bankrupt, objected to the
proof of claims, arguing among other points, that the
claims areas from transactions made for the exclusive
benefit of her husband. Prefetrick Lewis was chosen
assignee. Miss Claxion, new Mrs. Stevenson, is playing
an engagement in the East, and the matter was flually
adjourned until such time as she can be called upon to
testify in the matter.

adjourned netil such time as she can be called upon to testify in the matter.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Baldwin & Fiage, hat manufacturers at Yonkers, and of No. 48 Groune-st., by threen creditors, whose chaims aggregate about \$95,000. The claims of some of the petitioning creditors are as follows; importers and traders National Bank, \$22,750; Meicantile National Bank, \$17,10; American Exchange National Bank, \$15,007; Metropolitan National Bank, \$11,380.

Theodore Schmidt, yesterday, made a general assignment to Benedict Fischer.

Applications for discharges from bankruptcy were made yesterday by Alexander Med. Stefson and Pierce R. Stetson, formerly propri-tors of the Astor House. As there was no opposition on the part of the creditors, the petitions will be granted.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK IN TROUBLE. GREAT FALLS, N. H., March 29 .- The Nor-

way Plains Savings Bank, at Rochester, has scaled de posits 16 per cent, in compliance with orders from the Bank Commissioners. Depositers will lose, in the aggregate, \$100,000. JAMES BIGLER & COMPANY'S FAILURE. Newburg, N. Y., March 29.-Unsuccessful efforts have been made to learn the actual liabilities and

assets of James Bigler & Co., the suspended timber firm at this place. Ramor makes the liabilities all the way from \$200,000 to \$500,000; but there are no estimates of the assets. Mr. Bigler himself says he does not know the amount of either, but he will soon be able to give the information. OTHER FAILURES. CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29 .- D. H. Wilder,

New-Orleans, La., Merch 20 .- The failure

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CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

THE POWER TO FIX THEIR AMOUNTS. CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE BOARD OF APPORTION

MENT DISPUTED IN MR. TOWNSEND'S SUIT. The case of John J. Townsend against the Mayor of New-York, which was tried in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, acquired perticular interest because of the question involved—the constitutionality of the pro-visions of the Charter of 1873, creating the Board of Apportionment. The legality of the parts of the tax as the State tax, the interest on the city debt, etc., were not disputed by the plaintiff. But the vatidity of the appropriations made by the authority of the Board of denied. The tax levy, and the setion of the Board of proof. The Corporation Counsel put in for the city a

Apportionment with reference to it, were submitted as statement showing that of the entire tax levy of 1876 only about \$8,000,000 out of nearly \$31,000,000 was discretionary with the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Townsend held in his arguments that the establishment of a body possessed of powers like those of the Board of Apportionment was inconsistent with the pruceples on which our government was founded; and moreover that it volated receils provisions of the Constitution. Article VIII., section 9, of the Constitution. Article VIII., section 9, of the Constitution. Article VIII., section 9, of the Constitution, and therefore secured the right of taxation to them. The section also provided that this power should be restricted. But as there was no restriction upon the Board of Apportionment, the charter creating the board was unconstitutional. Article III., section 23, of the Constitution, provided that the Legislature, besides the provisions of general laws, should confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the countless of the State such further powers of local administration as it might deem expedient. This section, Mr. Townsend argaed, recognized the powers then existing, and thus the existing powers of the Board of Supervisors were secured to them, being recognized as a part of the governmental system.

Corporation Counsel Whitney answered these arguments at some length. In regard to the constitutionally of the creation of the board, the presented decisions on, the point that laws before being declared unconstitutional must be found to violate some expressly declared or clearly implied provision of the the constitution. He are clied many cases to show that the courts of this State

or clearly implied provision of the Constitution of the constitution of the courts of the repeatedly held that article VIII. cited many cases to show that the courts of this State had repeatedly held that article VIII. section 9, of the Constitution, was not a restriction upon the powers of the Legislature, not did prevent the Legislature from conterring new powers of taxation upon the municual corporation. The Legislature, it was claimed, was the sole judge of what restrictions should be imposed upon taxation by a municipal corporation, and the courts would not review the action of the Legislature. Mr. Whitney argued turther that express acts of the Legislature restricted the Board of Apportionment, making particular provisions as to the amounts to be appropriated for many purposes. The board had no discretion over \$22,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 appropriated for 1877.

The board, moreover, was restricted in the following particulars: It could only appropriate such amounts as were required for the actual expenses of the city government for the enaming year; its appropriations were to be based upon estimates turnished by the departments and the Board of Education; those estimates were also to be furnished to the Board of Aldermen and published in The City Record; the Board of Aldermen and published in the different before making its final estimate, and the Aldermen before making its final estimate, and the citing the only by the adopted by the unani-

based the fact that when this amendment to the Constitution was adopted there was no Board of Supervisors in New-York; this provision leaves it entirely in the discretion of the Legislature what further powers of local administration shall be conferred, and that discretion could not be reviewed by the courts; the court could not usue a mandamus to compet the Legislature to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors; the Legislature had always been conceded to have the unrestrained power to delegate the right of local taxation; it must be delegated to some officers or boards of ettles, and the Legislature could not delegate the power.

That the Legislature could not delegate legislative powers, was a proposition, Mr. Whitney contended, which could not be sustained. Such powers had frequently been conferred, as upon the Dock Department, the Park Department and the Health Department. The Court of Appeals had recently sustained the ordinances of the Health Department. The Board of Estimate and Appartionment, it was urged, was a representative body. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen were elected by the people of the city, and the Controller and President of the Department of Taxes were appointed by the elected Mayor and aldermen.

In conclusion, the Corporation Counsel and that the action of the Board of Estimate and Appertionment in past years had shown the wisdom of the Legislature in creating the board. The amonants appropriated by the board and an action was reserved.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BILL FOR THE METRIC SYSTEM INTRODUCED-AMNESTY BILLS-A CLAIM FOR THE USE OF A

WESTERN FAIR GROUND CREATES DISCUS-Washington, March 29, 1878. The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, Mr. MONROE (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill relating

to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Ordered to be printed and reommultied. The SPEAKER then called upon the committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. HARTRIDGE (Dem., Gr.), from the Judiciary
Committee, reported bills removing the political disaoutsides of Oscar F. Johnson, of Georgia, Isaac A. Read,
of Louisiana; Henry G. Thomas, of Virginia; John T.
Nessener Maryland, Philips Roberts of Taylas, W. B.

of Louisiana; Henry G. Thomes, of Virginia; John T.,
Muson, of Maryland; Philip blooten, of Texas; W. B.
St. Chair and R. L. Page, of Virginia, and Washington
Gwathmay, of Alabama, which were passed.
Mr. EDEN (Dean, Hi.), Chairman of the Committee on
War Claims, reported back the bill appropriating \$420,000 for the payment of claims reported allowed by the
Commissioners of Chaims. Passed.
Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.) (by request) introduced a
bill to promote the general use of the Metric System.
Referred.
The House then, at 1:40 p. m., went into Committee of
the Whole, with Mr. Beebe (Dem., N. Y.) in the Chair, on
the Private Calenaar.

The House then, at 1:40 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Beebe (Dem., N. Y.) in the Chair, on the Private Calendar.

The first bill was one appropriating \$1.500 to pay the Barthelomew County, Ind. Agricultural Society for the use and occapation of its fair grounds for military purposes from September, 1863, to June, 1895.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) opposed the bill. Almost every fair ground in the North, he said, and been used for military purposes, and yet he believed this was the only society who claimed any compensation; those grounds must have been owned by the Krights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. LUTTRELL (Dem., Cal.) susgested the gentleman from Michigan must have belonged to that order, because he seemed to know so tauch about it, and he hoped that the gentleman would point out some of the members of that order.

Mr. CONGER replied that he had too much respect for the gentleman from California (Mr. Luttrell) to refer to him in that connection, and besides, he did not like to hint the feelings of so many gentlemen on the other side of the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. LUTTRELL, said he had been as loyal as the gentleman from Michigan during the war. They had both belonged to the same company, namely, the army of the stay-at-homes. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) had never responded to the call of his country, and yet he never let an opportunity pass to hurl anatherous at the Democratic party. Mr. Luttrell and he would compare the Morrisons McMahons, and Rices, on that side of the House, to the brave men on the Republican side, and who had not stayed at home as Conger and himself had done (langhter), and he would cance the old Confederate soldiers in the House, and place them beside the Republican carpet-baggers. (Laughter.)

Mr. LUTTRELL—No, sir; I am not a carpet-bagger.

Mr. LUTTRELL—No, sir; I am not a carpet-bagger.

ourself. [Laughter.]
Mr. LUTTRELL—No, sir; I am not a carpet-bagger.
Mr. TOWNSEND—Didn't you emigrate from the South to the North I Mr. LUTTRELL-I emigrated from the South to the West. Mr. TOWNSEND-Then you are as much a carpet bagger as any of them.

Mr. LUTTRELL—I find that the gentleman emigrated from Massachusetts to New-York. I worked my way to

California.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I am for encouraging such men.

Mr. LUTTRELL said he was tired of that kind of discussion. He believed it to be the duty of members to do the work the people sent them to do, and not to enter into political discussions.

into political discussions.

Finally, the committee struck out the enacting clause of the full on the committee rising, and that action was ratified by the House.

The House then, at 3:35, adjourned to Monday. FUNERAL OF DR. OGILBY.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Ogiby, assistant rector of Trinity Church, took place yesterday, the services being held in Trinity Chu yesterday, the services being held in Trinity Church.
Every pew was occupied, and hundreds of people were
obliged to stand in the side aisles. The services were
conducted by Dr. Dix, the Rev. H. B. Hitchings, Hishop
Petter and Bishop Doane, of Albeny. The pati-bearers
were the Rev. Drs. dt. C. Potter, of Grace Church; William
F. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church; R. M. Abererombie,
of St. Matthew's Church; Jersey City; O. B. Hyatt, of
St. Peter's Churca, Westebester; Samuel Cooke, of St.
Bartholomew's Church; Join Cotton Smith, of the
Church of the Ascension; R. S. Howisnd, of the Church
of the Heavenly Rest; and George F. Seymour, Dean of
the General Theological Sominary. Many well known
citizens and clere men attended the funerat. The body
was taken to Prinity Cametery, Cermansville, for burtal.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN BXPRESS TRAIN. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 29 .- This afternoon as Atlantic train No. 3, from New-York, was roundnoon as Allande train No. 3, from New-York, was rounding save and entering Jamestown, the track spread and the entire train, consisting of the engine, two flagging cars, and flys conches, ran about 200 feet on the tree. No one was injured. The track will be clear at 6 p. m. Eastward-bound trains will be delayed till then. Henry Ward Beecher was a passenger on the train.

A ROWING CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. AUBURN, N. Y., March 29 .- James Punch, the AUBURN, N. I., March 29.—James Punch, the backer of Trickett, the Australian carsman, has informed Courtney that Trickett would row him for £1,000 a side and £300 expenses. A conference of Courtney's backers was need here feeday, and the above terms were accented. The following dispatch was sent by cable immediately: *Te James Proced. Sydney, Australia: Race accepted; \$1,000 a side; £300 allowed Trickott for expenses; water to be named by me. Charles E. Courtney.